COTTON PLANTERS' CONVENTION. Annual Meeting of the National Cotton Planters' Association at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

VICKSBURG, MISS., NOV. The annual meeting of the National Cotton Planters' Association convened at noon to-day in the Opera-house, which was beautifully decorated with flags and mottoes, among which were: "Progress," "All Success to the World's Exposition and Cotton Centennial," "Our Grand National Highway with the Aid of Uncle Sam," "The New South," "Peace has her Victories," " God Bless Our Whole Country," "Vicksburg Welcomes her Guests," "The School and Lyceum," "The Pulpit and the Press," "A Welcome to all to our Sunny Land."

The Association opened with prayer by Rev C. H. Marshall, of this city, upon the conclusion of which Colonel F. C. Moorehead, President, introduced ex-Chief Justice Simrall of the Supreme Court of this State, who delivered the address of welcome on the part of the city the 500 delegates and visitors present. He detailed the origin, progress and results of the grand association. He asserted that the association by its influence has created agricul-tural institutions in every Southern State, notably in Georgia, South Carolina and Ten-nessee, and hoped that this Convention would not adjourn till they had sounded in tones that all must hear and heed the importance of every State creating colleges of agriculture and bring together all the resources of the South in 1884. Where sixteen years ago only half a million capital was employed in this state in manufactures, now more than seven millions are invested in manufacturing.

Governor Lowery on being introduced by the President delivered the address of wel-some on the part of the State of Mississippi. He was proud that this association had its origin in Mississippi. The State at that time pro-auced annually more cotton than any other, therefore she ought to manufacture her full measure. The great Exposition at Atlanta impressed upon all the importance of these expositions, for on them in part depends the development of the agricultural interests of the South, and hoped all would attend the creat Exposition in New Orleans, in 1884, which would be the greatest the world ever saw. The Governor referred to the presence on the stand of Colonel Richardson, the President of the Exposition and the largest cotton planter in the world; also, to Director-General Burke, of the Exposition. After referring to our annual production of 10,000,000 bales of cotton, in this connection he begged to say that we have more resources, and that our people are looking not only for diversity of industries, but they are looking forward to the future and forgetting the past. The Gov-ernor closed his remarks by extending to all a bearty welcome from the whole country. Colonel Morehead delivered the annual ad-

dress, occupying only ten minutes, as he would be followed by Director-General Burke, recapitulating the vast results and work of this association, and closing his remarks by the assertion that this association was the immediate cause of the great World's Exposition in New Orleans, and tendering his resignation as President of the association. The President then announced the Convention ready for

Committees of one from each State were made on Credentials, Resolutions and Order The Convention adjourned until four o'clock, at which time committees would re

The Convention reassembled at four o'clock, when the venerable ex-Governor M. Patton, of Alabama, delivered a well-timed address on the part of the delegates in answer to the addressess of welcome by Governor Lowrey and ex-Justice Simrall, congratulating himself and all present that they were all in attendence on this great occasion. The address was very practical, and, although he was seventysix years old, he hoped to see the day when the hum and clatter of the loom would be heard in all this broad land. In his fifty years of public life he had been called into many Conventious, State, National, mercantile and educational, yet he considered this the most important to all, touching as it does the im-mediate development of the interests of the

The reading of Prof. Waterhouse's paper on "Jute Culture and Manufacture," by C. R. Breckenridge and the splendid essay of Mr. Hevang, of Louisiana, on "Fibers of the South," closed the exercises until 8:30 this

The evening session of the association was called at 7:30 p. m. The hall was filled with visitors and delegates, who continue to arrive by every train and boat. Mr. Jefferson Davis falled to come, on account of siexness, which will prevent his appearance here during the session. Eleven States are now represented by delegates, and this is the finest body of representative men that have ever assembled in the State. The President introduced Director General Burke, of the New Orleans Exposition, who was enthusiastically received, who proceeded to say that, not having had occasion to do public speaking, but having been confined to the practical and executive details of life, he could not hope to alatha his remarks in language worthy this clothe his remarks in language worthy this great occasion. General Burke then in an sarnest, impressive manner delivered one of the best speeches of the session, recounting the benefits to be derived from the session of this Association and the grand results that must follow from the splendid opportunity of-fered to the whole world in the display of vast resources of each State at the World's Centennial at New Orleans. The General was pos-sessed of facts and figures showing the great advance and rapid strides the South is making in progress and impressing upon all the necessity of individual aid to develop their immense and peculiar resources. A beautiful feature of the great centennial would be an effort and encouragement to woman's work, and a department had been made which should be devoted to woman's work, to be managed,

controlled and used only by women. Colonol Pardee, of Connecticut, who had charge of the Press Bureau at Atlanta, is here in the interest of Eastern papers. Being in-troduced as a specimen of the Southern Yan-kee he made a very happy address. He said he represented the whole North, that the North hailed with joy the spirit of success and enter-prise in the South, and if there was any pulsa-tion stronger than another it was God speed the South in all her noble enterprises for advancement and progress.
Colonel Chas, E. Hooker made an address

filled with facts showing the need of practical Owing to the heavy rainfall, which continued all the morning, the exhibition of the practical working of the jute machine, which

was to have been shown to the members of the Association, was postponed VICKSBURG, MISS., Nov. 22. The association reassembled at the Opera house at 11:30. The attendance was swelled

by the presence of quite a number of dele-gates from East Mississippi, Texas and other localities, who arrived on the two morning trains, arriving at six and ten o'clock. The meeting was called to order, when the following order of business was announced by the Chair and carried out:

First address, "Cotton Seed," by Professor Meyers, of the M. and A. College. Second address, on "The Art of Planting Cotton Seed," by Major T. M. Barna, of Atianta, Ga.
Third address, on "Improved Cotton Gin-

ning," by Thomas Pray, Jr., of Boston.
Fourth address, on "Immigration," by Ma-jor A. J. MeWhirter, of Nashville, Tenn. The Convention adjourned to the banquet at the Magnolia Club, tendered by citizens. Speeches were made by Colonel Chaffee, of New Orleans; Generals Hooker, of Mississippi: Breckenridge, of Arkansas. Major Hilder, of St. Louis, addressed the Convention on "Jute and Jute-Growing in the South."

VICKSBURG, MISS., Nov. 23. The Convention reassembled at 3:30 p. m. The Committee on resolutions adopted a memorial urging Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their best efforts to make liberal appropriations to carry out the great work of the Mississippi River CommisSome time since his brother was discharged

**Commission of Congress to use their best efforts to make liberal appropriations to carry out the great work of the Mississippi River Commission of Longitude. The lice, and the Imperial Academy of Scision, and Captain Eads' as the true plan to be adopted, until this great artery of trade and travel shall answer the purpose designed by by White and a quarrel ensued. Boles' surface of the earth, therefore, travels have brother threatened to kill White with an as many degrees in one hour as twentyour commercial interests and by nature, and become the general highway of commerce from the lakes to the sea, affording safe transportation at all seasons of the year for the

product of this great valley.

Judge Foote, of Macon, Miss., read an interesting paper on the "Live Stock of the South." An interesting paper on "Cotton Ginning" by Edward Atkinson, of Boston, was read. He took the ground that the present alleged imtook the ground that the present alleged improved gins were ruining the staple. A resolution was adopted that all papers and proceedings of this Convention be published in the Pianters' Journal, the official organ of the Association, and that the address of Prof. Meyers, of the A. and M. College, Starkville, Miss., on "The Value of Cotton Seed for Oil and Stock feeding and Englished". and Stock-feeding and Fertilizing," and of Prof. Hilyer, of St. Louis, on "Jute, Its Culture and Manufacture, Its Value Compared to Other Crops:" and Prof. Phare's on the "Grasses of the South" be furnished to the Commissioners of Agriculture of all the Commissioners of Agriculture of Southern States and to Commissioner Loring at Washington. W. M. Stone, of Stoneville, Miss., delivered an address on "Jute Growing In the South," which was very practical and

interesting.

Mr. Prey, of Boston, representing the New England interests, addressed the Convention England interests, addressed the Convention on improved cotton-growing. He is the editor of the only technical journal of agriculture in the world which devotes its columns to cotton alone. He stated that technical education is the one important feature; that old England had scoured the world to find a field to compete with the South in growing cotton. It has a magnificent future, as is evident in their exhibit at Atlants. He referred especially to hibit at Atlanta. He referred especially to the success of two mills—the South Eagle and Phoenix, at Columbus, Ga., and the Wesson mills. New England had been imposed upon by adventurous patentees whose machines had only one merit—that of putting money in the owners' pockets. He referred to one New Englander who a few years ago invested \$90.000 and was now worth \$3,500,000. But New England must now withdraw capital below an efficient working capacity, as capital can do better in the South, instancing a mill in South Carolina which has paid the incorporators three times the amount they had invested a few years ago, and was now in full working capacity. There must be no middlemen between the producer and the manufacturer. It was cheaper to move the machinery to the growing cotton the machinery to the growing cotton fields than to transport the cotton to them. A fields than to transport the cotton to them. A barrel of fieur grown in Minnesota and shipped 1,100 miles to Boston cost the consumer more by passing through different hands than the production and freight both. We are not making to-day as strong a thread from the fiber as we did ten years ago. The gins in use in the South to-day were miserable failures. The fiber of cotton was stronger than iron.

Dr. Bauman, of Halifax, Eng., asserts that the strength of the fiber is 115 pounds, where we only get now forty-five bounds. Steel we only get now forty-five pounds. Steel brushes are peculiarly injurious to ginning cotton, as shown by Mr. Atkinson, at Hogansville, Ga. Of eighty out of 400 fibers only three were of the proper length, as proven by subjecting them to microscopic inspection. There is no universal cotton seed. Each peculiar soil and climate require a seed peculiar

to itself,
The following Vice-Presidents were elected The following Vice-Presidents were elected from each State: Alabama, Governor R. M. Patton; Georgia. Mark W. Johnson, Atlanta; Dr. Bussey, Columbus; Mississippi; H. W. Foote, Macon; Arkansas, S. L. Cockerili; South Carolina, H. B. Butler, Commissioner of Agriculture; Tennessee, A. J. McWhiter, Nashville; H. L. Lewis, of Hearne; M. H. Harris, Commissioner of Agriculture; North Carolina, Montford McGee; Florida, A. J. Knapp; Kentucky, G. R. L. Scott Brown; Missouri, Colonel F. F. Heeder.

A resolution was offered by W. H. Harris,

A resolution was offered by W. H. Harris, that cotton seed as stock feed and a fertilizer is worth fifteen dollars per ton on the farm, and it should not be sold to oil mills for less. Various interesting addresses were made. Charleston, S. C., earnestly invited the Association to hold the next annual Convention there, but New Orleans was selected.

Just before the Convention adjourned a

series of resolutions complimentary to President Morehead were adopted amid deafening enthusiasm. His entire work was indorsed and he was invested with plenary, powers to conduct the Association's part in the work of the World's Exposition. Texas delegates created much merriment by offering a resolu-Texas delegates tion making Mrs. Morehead an honorary member, as Mr. Morehead is a bachelor. After congratulations from delegations from the twelve States represented, a patriotic speech was made by Ben j. S. Pardee, of New Haven, after which the Convention adjourned to meet in New Orleans at the opening of the Exposition, December, 1884. There never was such an important Convention held in the cotton States. Of the 500 delegates, fully 400 represented large landed estates or important industries.

A KENTUCKY TRAGEDY.

An Aged Farmer and His Wife Foully Murdered and Their Home Robbed Near Hickman, Kentucky - A Short Shrift Awaiting the Assassin if Found.

HICKMAN, KY., Nov. 23. This community was horrified this morning by the most fearful tragedy-a horrible double murder and robbery-ever chronicled in the history of the county. Old man Hillsman King and wife, Amanda King, two old respectable citizens of this county, aged respectively about eighty and sixty years, living about three miles from Hickman, were discovered this morning by their son, Arthur King, butchered in a most terrible manner. Both were dead. King and his wife resided alone on their farm and it seems no one has seen him alive since last Tuesday week. He had a very large family of children and grandchildren living around Hickman, and this morning Arthur King called at the house. No one answering his call he went in, and in the center of the family room was horrifled to see his mother stretched out dead in a pool of clotted blood, with chairs and everything strewn around the room and a gun with broken breech on the floor. All gave evidence of a terrific struggle between Mrs. King and the murderous fiend. King then looked for his father and was unable to find him. He immediately alarmed the neighbors and citizens of the town. Mrs. King's throat was cut from ear to ear, showing a frightful gaping wound, and her head showed three heavy strokes. The floor was all clotted with blood.

Mr. King was subsequently found out at the stable under a pile of shucks with a frightful gash above his right eye and his left temple badly beaten in. Rats had eaten his entire left eye out, and a great portion of his face was also eaten by rats, presenting a most sickening and revolting

sight.

There was nothing in the house to indicate a stranger as the perpetrator. The trunk in which King kept his money was chopped open with a batchet, but no drawers were touched. It is known that King had about \$1,500 in currency and from \$500 to \$700 in gold at his home, which he usually kept in this trunk, and none of which can be found. The murderer left about \$200 behind.

No one knows when the foul deed was committed, and many theories are advanced. Some think they have been murdered since last Thursday week, while others think the murder was done yesterday morning. The spare bed had been occupied by one person, and there were three knives and forks on the table, showing there had been visitors there just prior to the killing.

No clew to the fiend can be had yet, though circumstances point very strongly to a peddler or clock-mender that has been in the neighborhood for ten days or more. He was last seen near King's late Wednesday night last, and the general public believe him the guilty party. He is a Prussian, and gave his name as Frank Miller. Intense excitement prevails here over the crime, and it is reported that \$1,000 reward is to be offered by the beirs of King for the apprehension of the criminal, and his conviction will certainly follow by Judge Lynch.

the Michigan Butchery.

JACKSON, MICH., Nov. 23. The negro Boles in an interview with the sheriff claims that, when he heard the noises mentioned in yesterday's report, to have sprung from his bed and concealed himself in a chest, which was found too small to admit his body. He further

iron bar held in his hand. The Sheriff is hunting for him. On the night of the 22d two clerks from Jackson, coming from a wedding at Concord at two o'clock in the morning, say they saw three men standing on the roadside near Crouch's. The report now is that the family drank cider before retiring and it is believed it was drugged. A quantity remaining in a pitcher has been sent to Ann Arbor for analysis. Should it prove to be drugged the stomachs of the victims will be removed and examined. A ball taken from Crouch's head this morning was found somewhat battered, but proved to be 32-caliber. The scene of the murder was visited by a large concourse of people this morning, hundreds standing in the rain around the house. There are threats of lynching should the murderers

Governor Ireland, of Texas, has sent Governor Madero, of Coahuila, a lot of carp for breeding purposes.

THE CHANGE IN TIME.

The Arrangement in Divisions-The Difference Calculated for Many Cities.

leading cities of the country.

A change in time, says the Tribune, 105th meridian, is one hour slower than somewhat similar to that which is now | Central time. Pacific time, based upon effected in America, was brought about the 120th meridian, is two hours slower in England as long ago as January 13, than Central time. the difference between the times being ber of their lines are situated. very slight in some instances, but enough to make people miss trains

the 120th, eight hours-thus making The New Time Adopted by Most of the five different standards between the Railroads of the Country at Noon on Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. These five November 18—Only Five Instead of (as standards are shown on the map in the Formerly) Fifty-three Kinds of Time- order just mentioned, viz.: Intercolonial, Eastern, Central, Mountain and Pacific time.

MERIDIANS. We are indebted to the courtesy of The 90th meridian, on which Central the Chicago Tribune for the map given time is based, is nine minutes slower than Chicago solar time. The 75th which has been adopted by the railroads meridian, which gives Eastern time, is of the North American Continent. In one hour faster than Central time, or connection with the map the Tribune four minutes slower than New York also published the table given below, City solar time. Inter-colonial time, showing the difference between the new | being based upon the 60th meridian is time and the local or solar time of the two hours faster than the Central time. Mountain time, which is based upon the

1848, and a reform could no longer be The several meridians are indicated delayed in this country owing to the upon the map, as well as the territory complications arising under the old included in the different divisions. The dispensation. It may not be generally irregularity in the boundaries is caused known that the railroads of this country by the various roads wishing to adopt have been conducted of late years un- as their standard the time of the meridder fifty-three different kinds of time, ian nearest to which the greater num-

> 22 20 slower than Jackson, Mich. VALUE OF THE TABLE. 21 24 slower than Hillsdale, Mich. It may be stated that many of the 20 6 slower than Marshal, Mich.

9 50 faster than Richmond, Va. 22 48 faster than Wheeling, W. Va. 14 40 faster than Raleigh, N. C. 19 48 faster than Charleston, S. C.

CENTRAL TIME. 9 30 slower than Chicago, Ill. 1 28 slower than Springfield, Ill. 6 44 slower than Aurora, Ill. 7 44 slower than Joliet, Ill. 8 44 slower than Waukegan, Ill. 56 slower than Elgin. Ill. 3 40 slower than Rockford, Ill. 1 36 slower than Freeport, Ill. 1 40 faster than Galena, Ill. slower than Dixon, Ill. 32 slower than Mendota, Ill. 12 slower than Princeton, Ill. faster than Rock Island, Ill 2 32 faster than Galesburg, Ill. 5 32 faster than Quincy, Ill. 2 44 faster than Macomb, Ill. 40 slower than Streator, Ill. 1 32 slower than Peoria, Ill. 0 56 faster than Jacksonville, Ill. 3 52 slower than Bloomington, Ill. 5 24 slower than Pontiac, Ill. 7 8 slower than Urbana. Ill. 2 28 slower than Lincoln, Ill. 4 8 slower than Decatur, Ill. 9 28 slower than Danville, Ill. 3 32 slower than Vandalia, Ill. 8 20 slower than Cairo, Ill 27 48 slower than Detroit, Mich 24 16 slower than Saginaw, Mich. 30 16 slower than Port Huron, Mich. 30 16 slower than Fort But. 24 48 slower than Flint, Mich. 17 20 slower than Grand Rapids, Mich. 15 8 slower than Grand Haven, Mich. 21 48 slower than Lansing, Mich.

26 48 slower than Pontiac, Mich.

25 4 slower than Ann Arbor, Mich.

19 8 slower than Battle Creek, Mich.

17 40 slower than Kalamazoo, Mich. 14 56 slower than Niles, Mich.

19 52 slower than Coldwater, Mich. 25 28 slower than Ypsilanti, Mich.

14 40 slower than Manistee, Mich. 21 32 slower than Mackinac, Mich.

2 44 slower than Ontonagon, Mich.

6 48 slower than Eagle River, Mich

6 20 slower than Fond du Lac. Wis.

9 24 slower than Manitowoc, Wis. 6 16 slower than Menasha, Wis.

7 52 slower than Green Bay, Wis.

1 52 slower than Stevens Point, Wis. 1 24 slower than Wausau, Wis. 3 32 faster than Ashland, Wis. 9 12 slower than Sheboygan, Wis. 6 8 slower than Oconomowoc, Wis.

16 slower than Geneva Lake, Wis.

3 56 slower than Janesville, Wis. 4 56 faster than La Crosse, Wis. 5 52 faster than Eau Claire, Wis.

3 54 slower than Beloit, Wis. 6 44 slower than Waukesha, Wis.

44 slower than Kenosha, Wis.

20 slower than Menomonee, Wis.

8 8 slower than Oconto, Wis. 3 16 faster than Black River Falls, Wis.

6 28 slower than Superior City, Wis. 6 28 slower than Appleton, Wis. 4 32 faster than Prairie dn Chien, Wis. 1 8 slower than Baraboo, Wis.

1 8 slower than Baraboo, Wis. 5 24 faster than Chippewa Falls, Wis. 10 53 faster than Hudson, Wis. 3 48 slower than Waupaca, Wis. 4 20 slower than Dartford, Wis. 4 24 slower than Berlin, Wis.

5 8 slower than Watertown, wis.
5 48 slower than Depere, Wis.
2 22 slower than Madison, Wis.
12 28 slower than Crawfordsville, Ind.
16 4 slower than Elkhart, Ind.
9 44 s'ower than Evansville, Ind.

19 44 s'ower than Evansville, Ind.
19 24 siower than Fort Wayne, Ind.
16 40 slower than Goshen, Ind.
12 32 slower than Greencastle, Ind.
15 28 slower than Indianapolis, Ind.
17 4 slower than Jeffersonville, Ind.
12 24 slower than Lafayette, Ind.

15 28 slower than Kokomo, Ind. 14 28 slower than Logansport, Ind. 18 24 slower than Madison, Ind.

14 44 slower than Plymouth, Ind.

9 40 slower than Princeton, Ind. 20 24 slower than Richmond, Ind.

16 20 slower than Seymour, Ind. 10 24 slower than Terre Haute, Ind. 11 48 slower than Vaiparaiso, Ind. 11 20 slower than Washington, Ind.

13 24 faster than Albert Lea, Minn. 13 24 faster than Anoka, Minn. 11 40 faster than Austin, Minn. 8 16 faster than Duluth, Minn.

15 40 slower than Peru, Ind.

12 28 slower than Michigan City, Ind. 18 24 slower than Muncle, Ind. 16 36 slower than New Albany, Ind.

6 12 slower than Neenah, Wis.

4 48 slower than Ripon, Wis. 5 4 slower than Watertown, Wis.

8 24 slower than Milwaukee, Wis. 8 53 slower than Racine, Wis.

56 slower than Oskosh, Wis.

8 40 faster than Jefferson City, Mo. 18 28 faster than Kansas City, Mo. 19 24 faster than St. Joseph, Mo. 19 44 faster than Leavenworth, Kan. 21 44 faster than Topeka, Kan. 20 40 faster than (Atchison?) Kan. MOUNTAIN TIME. 5 4 slower than Deadwood, D. T. 16 56 slower than Bismarck, D. T. 22 59% faster than Fort Benton, M. T. 27 46 faster than Virginia City, M. T. 1 12 slower than Cheyenne, W. T. 27 36 faster than Salt Lake City, Utah. 0 27-15 slower than Denver, Col. 5 4 faster than Leadville, Col. 4 40 faster than Santa Fe, N. M. 23 40 faster than Tucson, A. T. 29 44 faster than Prescott, A. T.

12 58 faster than Faribault, Minn. 11 12 faster than Hastings, Minn.

4 faster than Lake City, Minn. 9 4 faster than Mankato, Minn.

13 0 faster than Minneapolis. Minn 10 0 faster than Red Wing, Minn.

9 44 faster than Rochester, Minn. 4 faster than Stillwater, Minn.

8 faster than St. Paul, Minn.

6 28 faster than Winons, Minn. 29 28 faster than Yankton, D. T. 28 32 faster than Fort Gary, Man.

1 36 faster than Dubuque, Ia. 13 16 faster than Des Moines, Ia.

4 24 faster than Burlington, Ia.

23 20 faster than Council Bluffs, Ia. 12 40 faster than Mason City, Ia. 9 82 faster than Ottumwa, Ia.

6 36 faster than Cedar Rapids, Is. 9 12 faster than Waterloo, Ia.

11 32 faster than Marshalltown, Ia. 6 4 faster than Iowa City, Ia. 2 18 faster than Davenport, Ia.

25 32 faster Sioux City, Ia. 33 2 slower than Cleveland, O.

27 54 slower than Columbus, O. 21 48 slower than Cincinnati, O. 25 48 slower than Toledo, O.

16 56 slower than Louisville, Ky. 21 48 slower than Lexington, Ky. 12 48 slower than Nashville, Tenn.

24 20 slower than Knoxville, Tenn.

35 40 slower than Savannah, Ga.

23 40 faster than Omaha, Neb.

26 44 faster than Lincoln, Neb.

19 0 slower than Chattanooga, Tenn. The same as Memphis, Tenn.

22 0 slower than Atlanta, Ga.
22 48 slower than Atlanta, Ga.
22 48 slower than Tallahassee, Fla.
34 40 slower than St. Augustine, Fla.
14 52 slower than Montgomery, Ala.
7 44 slower than Mobile, Ala.
23 40 faster than Omaha, Nah.

0 faster than Jackson, Miss 3 8 faster than Vicksburg, Miss. 5 16 faster than Natchez, Miss.

0 8 faster than New Orleans, La. 4 28 faster than Baton Rouge, La.

29 8 faster than Austin, Tex. 33 52 faster than San Autonio, Tex.

1 0 faster than St. Louis, Mo.

19 12 faster than Galveston, Tex.
 19 36 faster than Talequah, Ind. Ter.
 8 44 faster than Little Rock, Ark.

slower than Frankfort, Ky.

5 22 faster than Keokuk, Ia.

1 2 13-15 slower than Chihuahua, Mex. 20 52 faster than Guaymas, Mex. PACIFIC TIME. 12 0 faster than Olympia, W. T. 9 50 faster than Portland, Ore. 14 40 slower than Boise City, Idaho. 1 40 slower than Virginia City, Nev. 37 faster than San Francisco, Cal. 55 44 faster than Sacramento, Cal.

AN ARCHITECTURAL TRIUMPH. The Great Bridge Over the Niagara River

Almost Completed. LOCKPORT, N. Y., Nov. 19 .- By Monday or Tuesday next one of the greatest engineering feats of modern times, the first canti-lever bridge ever built in America, will have spanned the great chasm, five hundred feet wide, of the Niagara River at Suspension bridge. The last section of this massive work which will be placed in position there will be the keystone of the arch, and will of necessity be fitted to a hair to the exact dimensions of the space to be filled. The last pieces are now awaiting the finishing strokes at the Central Bridge Works at Buffalo. These pieces are expected at the bridge Monday, and if they arrive in time will be put in place Tuesday, November 20. There is some work to be done after the crossing is complete, but there is no doubt that the bridge will be ready for the passage of trains of cars by December 10. The bridge has been built in a shorter time than any work of its kind ever was before. The first work was commenced April 20, so that in just seven months from the commencement it will be substantially completed. The Niagara has heretofore boasted that it had the first railway suspension-bridge; it can now boast also of having the first canti-lever bridge, which is just the opposite of a suspension bridge in its design and structure. There are other canti-lever bridges being built, but this will be the first one completed. The bridge approaches will not be done as soon as the bridge itself, but all will be ready for the tracks by December 10, and the Canada Southern and New York

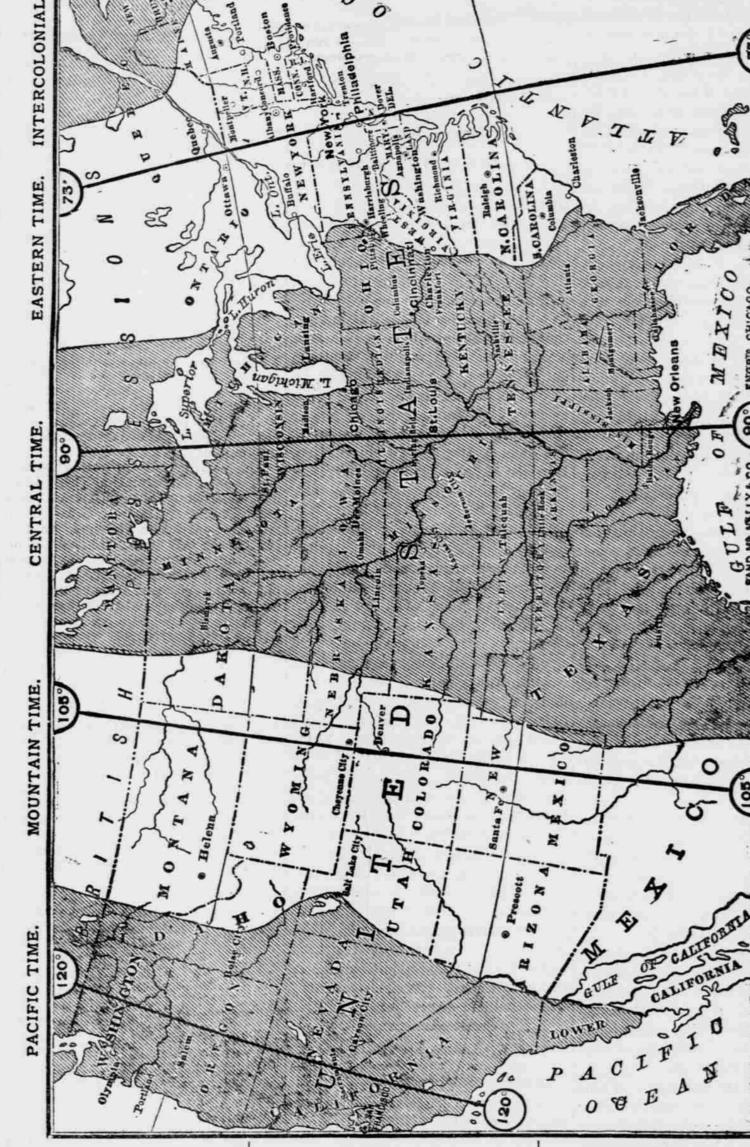
bridge over the Niagara. An Ant's Brain.

Well may Darwin speak of the brain

Central Roads will then have their own

of an ant as one of the most wondrous particles of matter in the world. We are apt to think that it is impossible for so minute a piece of matter to possess the necessary complexity required for the discharge of such elaborate functions. The microscope will no doubt show some details in the ant's brain, but these fall hopelessly short of revealing the refinement which the ant's brain must really have. The microscope is not adequate to show us the texture of matter. It has been one of the great discoveries of modern times to enable as to form some numerical estimate of the exquisite delicacy of the fabric which we know as inert matter. Water or air or iron may be divided and subdivided, but the process can not be carried on indefinitely. There is a well-defined limit. We are even able to make some approximation to the number of molecules in a given mass of matter. Sir W. Thompson has estimated that the number of atoms in a cubic inch of air is to be expressed by the figure three, followed by no fewer than twenty ciphers. The brain of the ant doubtless contains more atoms than an equal volume of air; but even if we suppose them to be the same, and if we take the size of an ant's brain to be a little globe one-thousandth of an inch in diameter, we are able to form some estimate of the number of atoms it must contain. The number is to be expressed by writing down six, and following it by eleven ciphers. We can imagine these atoms grouped in so many various ways that even the complicity of the ant's brain may be intelligible when we have so many units to deal with. An illustration will perhaps make the argument clearer: Take a million and a half of little black marks, put them in a certain order, and we have a wondrous result-Darwin's "Descent of Man." This book merely consists of about 1,500,000 letters, placed one after the other in a certain order. Whatever be the complexity of the ant's brain, it is still hard to believe that it could not be fully described in 400,000 volumes, each as large as Darwin's work. Yet the number of molecules in the ant's brain is at lerst 400,000 times as great as the number of letters in the memorable volume in question .- Longman's Magazine.

-Newbern, Tenn., has a law that ituposes a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than fifty dollars on any person who goes into a saloon on



repeatedly, besides causing other inconvenience. FIVE GRAND DIVISIONS.

The fifty-three kinds of time were represented on the old railroad maps by an elaborate system of colors which would confuse an ordinary observer. Under the new system there are five divisions of time on the North American Continent: Intercolonial, embracing Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; Eastern, taking in the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania and the States south of Pennsylvania; Central, including Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri and the States north and south of them; Mountain, comprising the roads west of the Missouri River in the mountains; and Pacific, taking in the lines on the Pacific coast.

THE FIVE COLORS. the map presented above, but the divisions are marked by shades, and the change will be comprehended at a glance to be too sweeping and revolutionary.

when these facts are recalled. The The scheme which is now adopted has time in which the earth revolves upon received the emphatic approval of a its axis is divided into twenty-four equal parts, termed hours, and for conven- them the American Meteorological Soclaims hearing a cry of "Oh," but heard no distance around the earth from East ciety, the Canadian Institute, the Interfour is contained times in 360, or fifteen. From this it is seen that there is M.S. a difference of one hour actual time between each succeeding fifteen degrees of longitude around the earth, faster going East and slower going

FIFTEEN DEGREES AN HOUR.

The railroad officials of the Continent decided to adopt as their standard of regulation the time of the Greenwich Observatory, London, England, and as the longitude in which their roads were situated was so many times fifteen degrees westward from Greenwich, they made their standard of time that many 15 40 faster than Buffalo, N. Y. hours slower than Greenwich time.
Hence the 60th degree of longitude is four hours slower than Greenwich time; the 75th, five hours slower; the 90th, six hours; the 165th, seven hours; and 15 40 faster than Buffalo, N. Y.

0 54 slower than Trenton, N. J.
0 40 faster than Philadelphia, Pa.
7 20 faster than Harrisburg, Pa.
2 8 faster than Dover, Del.
6 28 faster than Baltimore, Md.
8 1 1-5 faster than Washington, D. C.

towns in Illinois and Iowa are run on Chicago time, which the railroads running from this city introduced. The tables herewith printed show the difference between the solar time of those 15 4 slower than Muskegon, Mich. towns and the standard time. This explanation may prevent the towns in question from confounding the Chicago 11 40 slower than Escanaba, Mich. time, which they now use, with their 15 0 slower than Manistique, Mich. solar time. THE ORIGINAL SUGGESTIONS.

The country is indebted to two citizens of New York for the original suggestions leading up to this important innovation. The idea occurred to Prof. Cleveland Abbe, of the Signal Bureau at Washington, and his plans were elab-orated by Dr. F. A. P. Barnard, of Columbia College. Prof. Abbe proposed his plan as early as 1878, at a meeting of the American Meteorological Society. It is unnecessary to review the many The five colors can not be given in discarded suggestions made from time to time in regard to time-standards. Suffice it to say that they were all found number of scientific associations, among

STANDARD TIME-TABLE. INTER-COLONIAL TIME. 14 20 faster than Halifax, N. S. 31 48 faster than St. Johns, N. F. 24 14 faster than St Johns, N. B. EASTERN TIME.

18 5714 slower than Portland, Me. 18 57% slower than Portland, Me.
15 46 slower than Boston, Mass.
14 4 slower than Concord, N. H.
9 40 slower than Montpelier, Vt.
14 24 slower than Providence, R. L.
14 43 1-5 slower than Newport. R. L.
9 17 slower than Hartford, Conn.
8 14 slower than New Haven, Conn. 15 5 slower than Quebec, Can.
 5 44 slower than Montreal, Can.
 2 40 faster than Ottawa, Can.